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in its vision—these are words and terms which indicate the author's style and viewpoint. "My country, right or wrong; but when she is wrong I am as ready to die that she may not commit the wrong, as I am ready to live and work that she may be right."

E. S. BOGARDUS

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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*Modes of Research in Genetics.* By RAYMOND PEARL, Biologist of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. New York: Macmillan, 1915. Pp. vii+182.

This little book comprises four papers and addresses published elsewhere and, in addition, a chapter entitled "On the Nature of Statistical Knowledge"—an analysis of the claims of statisticians. The author admits that the great value of statistical treatment is the description of a *group* in terms of that group's attributes rather than those of the constituent individuals; but he regards as rather sterile the other quality of statistical research which affords only the "betting odds" about the individual case.

In two chapters the author examines critically the biometric, Mendelian, and other methods of genetic research, and shows the clear limitations of biometry. The final two chapters, the one on the mathematical aspects of the problem of inbreeding and the other an address on genetics and breeding, are more exclusively biological.

Pearl's book is another example of a growing tendency among American biologists that have more than the average literary capacity to write scientific essays in a generally readable form and publish them in a fashion that makes them accessible to the reading public. As a successful attempt in this direction this thoughtful book by one of our most distinguished scholars deserves a careful reading by all persons interested in statistical methods. The book is attractively printed and bound.

CHAS. B. DAVENPORT

COLD SPRING HARBOR, N.Y.

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*Modern Industry in Relation to the Family, Health, Education, Morality.* By FLORENCE KELLEY. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1914. Pp. 147.

In this little volume Mrs. Kelley gives a vivid and rapid summary of some of those conditions of modern industrial society which have already led many thoughtful observers to doubt the reality of our

material progress. With the same simple style, and the same unaffected directness and concreteness of subject-matter with which she invariably holds the unwavering attention of her audiences, she sets forth the deficiencies of our industrial organization when viewed from the point of view of the conservation of human life and spirit. The volume contains the substance, and very largely the form, of four lectures delivered in 1913 at Teachers College, Columbia University, under the Isabel Hampton Robb Foundation.

With Mrs. Kelley's general conviction that modern industry and our modern anarchy of competition blindly sacrifice the individual to profit-getting, and, one might add with John R. Hobson, to the production of a vast quantity of material things which we could easily afford to dispense with, no intelligent person will take issue; nor with her confident expectation that the developing intelligence of social control will gradually render possible the elimination of much of this needless sacrifice of the individual. But sometimes her intense sympathy and humanitarianism take her to a point to which one hesitates to follow. For instance, she finds girls in a chocolate factory working in a room necessarily kept at a cool temperature, not for the sake of the girls, but for the chocolate, and the girls are loath to go home at the end of the day. "Do you think we are going to be as comfortable as this again before we get back here tomorrow morning?" is the query of one of them. Whereupon Mrs. Kelley exclaims, "Surely the time cannot be far distant when the conscience of the community will demand of the chocolate industry that it shall do throughout, for the health and comfort of its workers, what it now finds profitable to do in one room in each factory for the sake of the appearance of its product!" And again, speaking of the immigrant boys whose task it is (or was) to open and shut the doors of the cooling rooms in the beef-packing plants, she says: "Cynical, indeed, was the contrast between the provision for the well-being of the beef, and the exposure of the immigrant boys to pneumonia or rheumatism." And yet were the beef not kept cool some millions of people would go dinnerless. Perhaps her examples are merely not well taken in these instances, but surely there is here reflected a demand which it would be impossible for any society, however organized, to fulfill. We can greatly reduce the human costs of industry, but to hope to make all industrial tasks safe, cool, and pleasant is to indulge in a utopian dream.

She finds as one of the fundamental social evils of industry today a "paradoxical tendency of the family to disintegrate under pressure of

the same industry which affords it infinite material enrichment," and lays emphasis, not only on the lack of social economy in child labor, home manufacture, and industrial risks, but on two factors usually overlooked in discussions of the labor problem. These are the growing tendency to celibacy and the development of a floating labor supply, and the increase in the already high land values which make cheap homes impossible. Against these she places "the consumers' growing consciousness of power over industry" (which in spite of the fine work of the Consumers' League we think is easily overestimated) and the co-operative movement. She notes that the absence of records makes us indifferent to the human costs of industry. She might have added too that the presence of several millions of alien workers whom we look upon much as the South looks upon the negro—as mere means in production—is a great cause of indifference.

Death and disease she finds the by-products of industry, and our collective indifference illustrated by the fact that we have no adequate morbidity registration even for tuberculosis. Moreover, she points out "the deadly effects in working-class families of two active continuing influences—the bad food supply and the ignorant mothers in relation to that supply." All working girls, she says, should be kept at part-time continuation schools far beyond the present limit of sixteen years of age, because of the national need of intelligent mothers. Moreover, there must be a necessary expansion of public control over the distribution of staple food supplies, for without it increased wages are illusory. Incidentally, the milk supply must be municipalized, if we are to reduce infant mortality. Here she touches upon a social deficiency more widespread than her pages reveal. For among the tens of thousands of tenant and small-farm families in the South, this same wretched spoiling of food in preparation and this same appalling ignorance of child care are to be found—without the alleviating agencies so common in most northern cities of any size. The problem of the conservation of human life and spirit is quite as pressing among large sections of native American stock as it is among the alien races of the cities.

With all that she says in relation to modern industry and education one cannot but be in accord. Her stinging accusation of the schools will meet with no adequate defense:

Unacquainted with industry and out of touch with it, untrained in the principles and practise of co-operation, disfranchised and thus deprived of the education derived from active citizenship, the teachers of our schools are, in most of the states, failing the children today, as the universities and colleges

failed their students in the nineteenth century. They are not educating the masses of children to be masters of industry. On the contrary they are participating—at least to the extent of passive acquiescence—in the evil process of making them slaves to machines.

To counteract this commercialization and the deadening influence of the popular wave of trade education, we must have a new education.

This new education of youth the Nation sorely needs. We must establish in all the oncoming generation an unwearying spirit of inquiry with regard to industry. Nothing can be safely assumed in regard to it. Is it paying its social costs? Is its product, indeed, value received? Does it bring forth beauty?

One wishes that she might have had time to follow this idea out with some concrete suggestion as to the curriculum of the public schools, which is certainly now a survival from a type of industrial and economic society which we have now for some decades left behind us. Her most suggestive proposal is for the wholesale extension of part-time schools, all young workers to be kept in them until the age of twenty-one.

All in all, despite the inevitable faults of a book based upon the lecture form, the reader will peruse many books before he will find a more suggestive one than this with regard to our problems of social economy. Through it all runs a fine strong thread of democracy and of efficiency, not the Pecksniffian efficiency of the scientific manager, but that of a really human valuation.

A. B. WOLFE

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

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*Elements of Record Keeping for Child-Helping Organizations.* By GEORGIA G. RALPH. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1915. Pp. xii+195.

"This book is a collection and amplification of suggestions sent out by the Department of Child-Helping [of the Russell Sage Foundation] in answering requests for information concerning practical record forms and filing systems for child-caring organizations" (p. iii).

Here is a little volume which should prove of great assistance to all workers with children, who realize the need of accurate and informing records of their cases. It would prove an unspeakable boon to two other classes of persons if they could be induced to read it; first, for the naïve worshiper of statistics it would fearlessly disrobe many an imposing tabulation, revealing the frail fabric of wires and rods within. Nothing is more salutary for the person whose work should involve the weighing